

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This involves observing the current situation and comparing it to the desired state.

2. Once a problem is identified, the next step is to define the problem clearly. This involves specifying the scope of the problem and the objectives of the solution.

3. The third step is to analyze the problem. This involves identifying the causes of the problem and the factors that contribute to it.

4. The fourth step is to generate potential solutions. This involves brainstorming ideas and evaluating them based on their feasibility and effectiveness.

5. The fifth step is to select a solution. This involves choosing the best solution from the ones generated in the previous step.

6. The sixth step is to implement the solution. This involves putting the chosen solution into action and monitoring its progress.

7. The seventh step is to evaluate the results. This involves assessing the effectiveness of the solution and making adjustments as needed.

8. The eighth step is to document the process. This involves recording the steps taken and the results achieved.

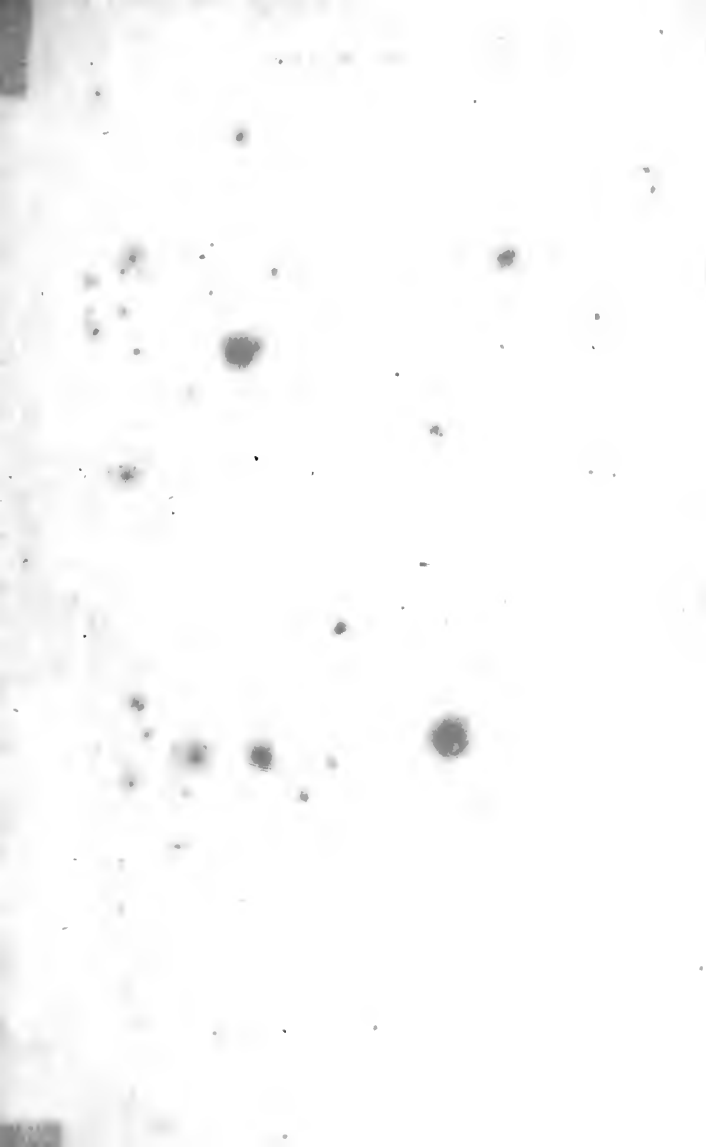
9. The ninth step is to communicate the results. This involves sharing the findings with the relevant stakeholders.

10. The tenth step is to review the process. This involves reflecting on the experience and identifying areas for improvement.

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MANCUNIENSIS;

OR,

AN HISTORY

OF THE

Towne of Manchester,

AND WHAT IS

MOST MEMORABLE CONCERNING IT.

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BY R. HOLLINGWORTH.

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MANCHESTER:

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM WILLIS, HANGING-DITCH:  
AND SOLD BY JOSEPH LILLY, AND  
EDWARD LUMLEY, LONDON.

MDCCCXXXIX.

WORTHAM, PRINTER, MANCHESTER.

*H. F. 2800.  
1900*

TO

FENTON ROBINSON ATKINSON,

OF OAK HOUSE, ESQ., PENDLETON,

THIS EDITION OF

**Hollingworth's Chronicles of Manchester,**

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED;

AS A SMALL TOKEN OF THE HIGH ESTEEM BORNE FOR HIS

PROFOUND KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAWS OF ENGLAND,

AND REGARD FOR THE RIGHT OF THE COMMON PEOPLE TO

ELECT THEIR OWN GOVERNORS,

WHICH, WHILST IT REMAINED IN FORCE,

MADE THIS COUNTRY

AT ONCE THE FREEST AND HAPPIEST IN THE WORLD:

AND, ALSO, AS A TESTIMONY OF VENERATION

FOR HIS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE VIRTUES;

BY HIS HUMBLE AND OBLIGED SERVANT,

WILLIAM WILLIS.

*Manchester, November 1839.*



## DESCRIPTION

OF THE

ENGRAVED TITLE PAGE.

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THE Arms in the four corners of the engraved title, are those of the successive Lords of Manchester, viz., DE GRELLE, 1st. Baron, in jure uxoris; Temp. K.

*Gules, three Bendlets enhanced Or.*

DE LA WARRE, 7th Baron, in jure uxoris,  
*Gules, crusuly bottony fitchee, a Lion Rampant Argent.*

DE WEST, 12th Baron, in jure uxoris,  
*Argent, a fesse Dancette Sable.*

(The Manor was held about seventeen years by John Lacy, by purchase.)

MOSLEY, Lord of Manchester, by purchase,  
*Quarterly, 1st. and 4th. Sable a Cheveron between three Mill-picks (or Hammers) Argent; 2nd. and 3rd. Or, a fesse between three Eagles displayed Sable.*

The Arms in the centre, on the Sinister, are those of Humphrey Chetham, viz.

*Quarterly 1st. Argent, a Griffin Segreant Gules, within a Bordure, Sable Bezantee, being the Arms of Trafford of Chadderton; 2d. Argent,*

*a Chereron Gules between three Fleams Sable, for Chetham; 3rd. Gules, a Cross-potent crossed Or, for Chadderton; 4th. as the first. A Crescent for difference.*

On the dexter the Arms of CHRIST'S COLLEGE, viz. Azure, a book expanded pp, on the leaves of which are these words: "*Lucerna pedibus meis, verbum tuum et Lumen, semitis meis. Ps. cxix.*;" in chief a Candlestick or with a Candle enflamed pp. the whole encircled with this inscription, "SIGILLUM COLLEGIJ CHRISTI IN MANCHESTER A REGE CAROLO 1635 FUNDATI."

In the centre between West's and Mosley's, are the Arms of RANULPH DE BLUNDEVILLE, EARL OF CHESTER, who in the reign of King Henry III. granted a Charter constituting Salford a free borough, viz.

*Azure, three Garbs Or.*

These Arms have been taken within the last few years. The same are now used as the seal of the Borough, round which is inscribed, "SIGILLUM COMMUNE BURGI DE SALFORD, MDCCCXXX."

## PREFATORY NOTICE.

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Richard Hollingworth, the Author of this ancient History of Manchester, was a Fellow of Christ College, Manchester. I have not been able to ascertain whether he was a native of Manchester. But I find he died, 1656, November 11th, in Manchester, after being imprisoned and deprived of the income arising from his fellowship, in consequence of the breaking-up of the Collegiate Body, by Colonel Thomas Birch, of Birch Hall, near Manchester, who, acting under the command of the Committee of Sequestration, seized forcibly the Revenues and Charter Chest of the College; at which time, unfortunately, the splendid painted glass windows of the Church, fell a sacrifice to the fanatical spirit which influenced the soldiery under his command.

Besides this Chronicle, the original of which lies in Cheetham's Library, I find Hollingworth wrote the following works :

"The Main-points of Church Government and Discipline, Plainly and Modestly Handled, by way of Question and Answer."—"Certain Queries Modestly Propounded, &c. &c. Especially to Master Samuel Eaton."—"A Rejoinder to Master Samuel Eaton, &c. &c. Especially to his Dearly Beloved, and Longed for, the Inhabitants in and neere Manchester, in Lancashire."

In conclusion allow me to state :—I have published this edition of Hollingworth's Ancient History of Manchester, from a wish to preserve and make public the Chronicles relating to the ancient condition and state of my native town.

# MANCUNIENSIS;

OR,

AN HISTORY

OF THE

**Towne of Manchester.**

---

The ancient inhabitants of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmerland, Cumberland, and Durham were the Brigantes, their chiefe city was Yorke, sometimes called Brigantium.

Lancashire is a county bordering on the Irish seas, the figure whereof is oblong, the air generally wholesome, the earth fruitfull especially for breeding cattle of large bodyes, and goodly heads and hornes, and in some parts it abounds with corne, it is well furnished with fish, flesh and fowles for *food*, with coals and turfes for

*fuel*, with mines, brookes and springs, and other conveniences: it is divided into six hundreds (besydes Fournesse-fells and Lancaster's liberty) viz. Salford, Derby, Blackburn, Leyland, Amoundernes, and Lonsdale.

*Manchester* is a town scituated in the South East part of this County, in the hundred of Salford, (which anciently when Lancashire was divided into tithe shires, was called Salford-shire, and in some ancient deedes the Wapentake of Salford,) where the pole is elevated 53 degrees and 24 minutes

It is washed, yea, almost surrounded with Rivers, viz. *Irke* on the north and partly on the East; *Irwell* on the West; *Medlock* on the South; about three miles from it the River *Mersey* is the boundary both of the parish of Manchester and of the said county on that syde, Leiland speaketh

of *Cornewater*, but Hollinshead saith, hee knows nothing of its course, probably it is that which wee call Cornebrooke, a brooke that suddenly swells to bee a greate water, in which very many (before the bridge and the way were raysed,) were drowned, and suddenly falls againe to bee a little rindle, yea, almost dry land.

It is not now fortified with a Castle or honored with a corporation, nor was it ever accommodated with a navigable river, (though hee that made the mapps in Mr. Selden's booke, called *Manclausum* seeme to account it a maritime towne) nor so pleasantly or fruitfully scituated as some other towns, yet Mr. Camden sayth, *it farre excelleth the tonnes about it for the beautiful shew it carrieth, and for resort to it*, yea it is the fairest, largest, and most populous town in all the County. It is a towne of right great antiquity, receiving its name from *Maim*, which (as we find by the

glossaries of the Brittish tongue) signifies a rocke or stone, because it is seated on a rocke or stony hill. It is questioned by that Reverend and learned Antiquarie, Archbishophe Ussher, whether *Cair Maunguid*, or, as another calls it, *Cair Manergurd* (mentioned in most ancient copies of Ninius his catalogue of the cities of Brittain to be one of the twenty-eight cities of *Brittaine*) bee meant of this towne, or of *Mancester* in Warwickshire, hard by *Watling-streete*, the high-way made by the Romans; and though the sayd Archbishophe and Mr. Camden allso incline another way, yet Mr. Camden confesseth that *Mancester* is but a very small village, containing scarce fourteen dwelling-houses, and these but litle ones; and that it hath no monument of antiquity to shew saving an ancient mount which they call *Oldbury*, and it is evident that it hath not such honorable mencion in Antiquities as this towne hath. The Romans called it

Mancunium or Manucium according to the variety of the copies mencioned by Antoninus the Emperor who lived about one hundred and twenty years after Christ. The thorough-fares ascribed to him are from Eboracum *Yorke* to Calearia *Tadcaster* then to Cambodunum, a place now ruined, neere *Almondbury* in *Yorkshire*, then to Mammuncio or Manucio *Manchester* then to Condate *Congleton* in *Cheshire*. And againe from Coccium *Ribblechester* to Mancunio *Manchester* and then to Condate.

The Original of this towne, (as Speed also sayth *Yorke*) cannot bee fetcht from the Romanes, for it was a station and fort of the Romans: now the stations of the Roman Colonies were the seede plotts of our cities and principall townes, before whose coming the Brittaines had no other cities or townes then woodes fenced with Trenches and Rampiers, which were places

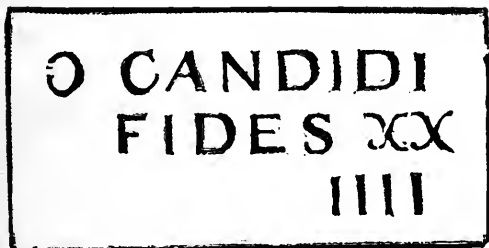
of retreate to avoide incursion of the Borderers.

In Vespasian's time, Pelitius Cerealie strooke a terror into the whole land by invading upon his first entry the Brigantes, the most populous of the whole provinces, many battailes, and four bloody ones were fought, and the greatest part of the Brigantes were either conquered or wasted.

In *Aldport* there is a plot and groundworke of an ancient fortresse, where also sundry Roman coines have bin digged up, builded four square, commonly called *Man-castle* or *Mam-castle* builded, as it may be presumed, by Virius Lupus Proprætor and Lieuetenant of Britaine (as Vlpian the civill lawyer calls him), who strengthened these northerne parts with forts and castles. From this Ancient Fortresse the place was afterward called *Aldport*: *Alde* for ould, *Port* in Teutonick (from whence and not

from the French wee anciently have it) was sometimes used for a city, walled towne, or fenced place, as the chiefe Magistrate of London before it had a maior was called *Portgreve*.

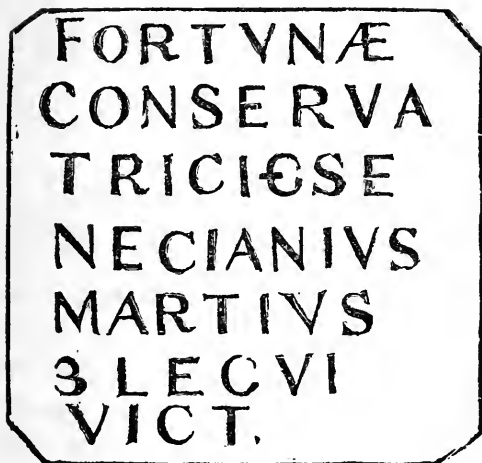
Of any other Castle or fort neere Manchester there is no memorial, save that in or neere to the confines of the parish toward Prestwich, there is a feeld called Fo-castle feeld and a lane called Fo-castle lane. Mr. Camlden visiting these parts saw at the fort of Alparke vppon a long stone this inscription :



and John Dee, then warden of Manchester, copyed out this other for him :

COHO I FRISIN
O MASAVONIS
P XXIII

These two inscriptions, it seemeth, were for the preservation of the memory of two Centurions, that had so many years faithfully and worthyly served the Romans there. In the year 1612, vnder the roote of an oake in Medlock neere Knott-mill, was found a stone three quarters long, 15 inches broad, 11 inches thicke, with the lettered side downward, which Mr. Cambden saw not, or at least, not before the finishing of his *Britannia*, but is now to bee seene in the Garden at Holme, with this Inscription :



This seemeth to be an Altar dedicated to Fortune, by L. Senecianius Martius the 3rd Governor or comander in the sixth legion, which remained in Yorke in the time of Severus, his being there after he had vanquished Albinus, General of the Britains, and reduced their state under his obedience, it was surnamed Victrix, and is placed by Dio in lower Britaine, and the 20th legion, surnamed also Victrix, remain-

ed at Chester which hee placeth in higher Britaine. This division it seemeth was made by the sayd Severus. In the Heph-tarchy this towne and the country about it, there being then no division into counties, was divided in litle regions called Hydes ; and was parcel of the kingdome of Northumberland, which kingdome begunne about Anno Christi 540, and after the death of Edwin it was subdivided into two lesser Kingdomes or Provinces, Deira and Bernicia, this was parcel of Deira. This mindes mee of Pope Gregory, who in the time of his Predecessor Pelagius, seeing some English children brought to bee sould in Rome, to bee fair and beautifull, and understanding they were Heathens of the Province of Deira, alluding thereunto hee sayd, These people are to be delivered de Dei ira from Gods wrath, and therevppon when hee was Pope hee sent Augustine to convert the English.

Geffrey Chaucer, in his tale of Constance, sayth, that in the reign of Alla, King of Northumberland, which begonne Anno 559,

**In all that lond dursten non Christen rout  
Al Christen folk bin fled from the countrey  
Through Paynims that conquered all about  
The Plagues of Northumberland by land  
and see**

Edwin, King of this Country, one much loued and honored by his people, with his daughter Zanzled and many thousands of the people were converted to Christianity and baptized. In his days there was very great peace and safety throughout Northumberland; hee caused cupps and basons of iron or brasse to bee fastned to such cleere wells and fountaines which did runne by the high way side, which Basons none did take away: hee began the Cathedrall Church of Yorke, named St. Peters, and appointed there a Bishop's See. Paulinus

was afterward Archbishop there ; but this blessed light of Christian Religion was extinguished within two yeares after the death of Edwin, and the baptized Christians revoulted againe to Paganisme. Afterward came Aidanus, a Scotish man, (King Oswald having sent for him out of Scotland) and lighted the candle againe, and God so blessed his labors, that in seven whole dayes he baptized more then fifteen thousand. It may be hoped that our Ancestors of this towne did, severall of them, at least, receiue Christianity at that time, seeing King Oswald did so much delight in and reside at Winwicke not farre of. This Oswald finished the Cathedrall Church of Yorke, begunne by his Predecessor.

Shortly after Manchester and a large compasse of ground neere to it was made a parish, at which time the parish Assheton-vnder-lyme was within the parish of Man-

chester ; but afterward it became a parish of it selfe and yet was in the donation of the Lord of Manchester. This towne is now called Manchester, formerly Mamcester or Maincester ; the Latines call a fortified place or castle *Castrum* ; the Saxons *Caster* and the addition of *H* being very usuall, as, *Carolus Charles, Castus Chastus*, and the turning of *A* into *E* sweetening the sound, *Mancunij Cæstrum* or *Mancaster*, might bee easily contracted into *Manchester*.

It is said that Sir Tarquine, a stout enemy of King Arthur, kept this castle, and neere to the foard in Medlock, about mab-house hung a bason on a tree on which bason whosoever did strike, Sir Tarquine, or some of his company, would come and fight with him, and that Sir Launcelot du Lake, a Knight of King Arthur's round table, did beate vpon the bason, fought with Tarquine, killed him, pos-

sessed himself of the castle and loosed the prisoners. Whosoever thinketh it worth his pains to reade more of it may read the history of King Arthur. It is certaine that about Anno Domini 520, there was such a Prince as King Arthur, and it is not incredible that hee or his Knights might contest about this castle when hee was in this County and (as Ninius sayth), hee put the Saxons to flight in a memorable battell neere Wigan, about twelve miles off.

After that Ethelred, King of the Northumbers was slain, Anno 794; there was an Interregnum for thirty years, in which time this whole Province (wherein this towne must needs have its share) was made a prey and laughing stocke to its neighbors, saith William of Malmesbury. It is also sayd, that the Townesmen carried valiantly against the Danes, when about Anno Christi 863 they landed in Northumberland though it is vtterly vnworthy that

the inhabitants should imagine, as Mr. Camden pretends they did, in his time, that Manchester should signify the city of men; and with this light and frothy conceite, implying their own commendation, should at all please themselves; yet it is true, they did carry valiantly and fared the worse for it, for the Danes about ten years after tooke and possessed themselves of the whole region of Northumberland; they tooke also the city of Yorke; they held the country about 60 years. Certainly at that time Manchester was either totally or in a great measure ruined, as Chester also, and other cities when their destroying feete trampled down the beauty of the land. About Anno 890, Ælfred or Alured first divided England into Counties sayth Ingulfus of Crowland, and appointed certaine cvstodes or keepers of the Kingdome to svppresse outrages in every county. And hee also divided the sayd Counties into centuries or hundreds and certaine

courts were by him or some others after him appointed to bee kept in some towne and place within the hundred which sometimes was a place of good note, as Salford neere Manchester now is (though I cannot find any ancient name of it or other monument of its antiquity) and sometimes very obscure, as Derby in Lancashire, Bulkeley in Cheshire, and Normans crosse in Huntingtonshire, where the hundred (sayth Speede) takes its name from a crosse aboue Stilton where in former ages they mustered their people. Hence allso hundreds or wapentakes are sometimes denominated from beacons, Hills. Manchester certainly did not give name to the hundred, whether because it was then a city (as the story of those times call it), and no cityes, that I know of, doe give names to the Hundreds, having (probably) government within themselves, or because it was so sore defaced and allmost ruined, or because the towne of Salford was then immediately in

the King's hands, as allso it hath continued till very lately, I leave to the judgment of the reader.

About Anno 920 Edward King first of the West Saxons, and afterwards of the Mercians, sent into the Kingdome of the Northumbers an army of Mercians that they should re-édify, sayth Roger Houden, the city of Manchester and place valiant soldiers in it ; or, (as Fabian expresseth it) this noble Prince, about the 20th yeare of his reigne, was chosen by the King of Scots and Cambreyes to bee their Lord and Patron ; he repayred the city of Manchester, that sore was defaced with the warre of the Danes. After which, and other notable deeds, by this Puissant Prince finished, this noble man died and was Interred in the Monastery of St. Swithin in Manchester. It was a frontier towne betweene the Mercians, which inhabited Cheshire, Derbyshire, &c., and the Northumbers which in-

habited Lancashire, Yorkshire, &c., and in their warres and mutuall incursions was sometimes possessed by the Mercians, sometimes by the Northumbrians. It was anciently a Burrough. Now with the Saxons a Burrough was the same with a city, as Sir Henry Spelman observes in his Glossary, though afterward those principall townes which were Episcopal Sees did engrosse the name of cities, and thence were called Burroughes. Manchester allso found Burgesses for the Parliament, as that accurate exact lawyer, Sir Humfrey Davenport, Lord chief Baron of his Majesties Exchequer, and others have asserted; the ancient houses thereof are in ould deeds called Burgagia, and the owners of them doe hould in Burgage-tenure or Soccage-tenure within a Burrough. By what meanes it lost its power and privilege hath bin conjectured by some learned men, but not cleered by any that I know of. Certainly at (if not by) the conquest, and some

hundreds of years after, it was in a servile and low condition of privileges.

William the Conqueror presently after the conquest gave to Roger of Poytiers all that land or province lying between the Rivers of Ribble and Mersey, (which land or province, in Domesday booke, is not described vnder the title of Lancaster but either with Yorkeshire or Cheshire) concerning which there is an ould Prophecy.

**When all England is aloft,  
Weel are they that are in Christ's Croft.  
And where shud Christ's Croft be,  
But betwene Ribble and Mersec.**

This Roger of Poytiers was the first Lord of the honor of Lancaster, but hee by his perfidious disloyalty lost it shortly after it was given to him, and the Lordship of Manchester came to the Gredley's which came in with the Conqueror.

One writeth that About Anno 1120, (a mistake for 1520 about 12 H. 8.) there were three famous clothiers living in the North Countrey viz. Cutbert of Kendal Hodykins of Halifax and Martin Brian, some say Byrom of Manchester. Every one of these kept a greate number of servants at worke, Spinners, Carders, Weavers, Fullers, Dyers, Shearemen, &c. to the greate admiration of all that came into their houses to beehould them : he sayeth allso, that the sayd Martin gave much money towards the building of a free schoole in Manchester, which, if true, the money was lost or some way or other wickedly alienated, (which in time of the civil warres might easily be done) for no free schoole was built of about 400 yeares after : but that Manchester as well as Kendal and Halifax was a greate clothing towne then it is more then probable.

Anno 1282. Inquisition was made

concerning the Extent of the Manor of Manchester by the oathes of John de Biron, Geffrey Bratebrigge, Knights Jeffrey de Challyrton, David de Hulton, Alexander de Pilkington, Thomas de Eston, Robert de Sorisworth, Ellis de Levir, Richard de Radcliue, Robert Unton, Adam de Cunccliue, Adam Son of John de Levir. In which mencion is made de perquisitis Curiae Burgi de Manchester and de placitis et perquisitis Curiae Baron Manerii—and that the Rectory of Manchester was then worth two hundred markes.

Doomesday booke mencions a church called St. Maries in Manchester, and a church called St. Michaels, (tho of this latter I find not the least memoriall probably these two churches stood in one churchyard as Pauls and Gregories in London) which had *unam carucam quietam ab omni consuetudine præter Geldum*. Albertus de Gredley gave to the church of Manchester foure

bovata or oxganges of land in Frank almoine of his owne demesne.

Didsbury chappell, the first chappell that was builded in this parish was (as is supposed) erected about this time.

In ould evidence I find that, Anno 1235, J Decan de Manucestre. Jurdan Capellan ejusdem villæ.

About Anno 1294, lived Hugo de Mancestria, a Dominican Frier, provinciall of the Preachers in England, embassadour to Philip, King of the Franks, deane to Edward the 1st and Eleanor, hee writt against a most impudent impostor conjurer and deceiuer, which by many enchantments, had brought his mother to madnesse ; his bookes left behind him were *Phanaticorum Delicta*, *Compendium Theologiæ*, and many others.

Anno 1299, Otto de Grandisone, by John Griffin of Grandison, and at the presentation of the King, was made Rector of Manchester.

Anno 1301, Galfridus de Stoke succeeded him, at the presentation of Thomas Grelle.

Thomas Grelle granted to the Burgesses of Manchester, that it should bee liber burgus, and enjoy certaine priuiledges saving to himselfe and his heires, rationabili tallagio, a reasonable taxe, when the King shall lay a tallagium or taxe on his free Burroughs throughout England, Witnesses John Byron and Richard Byron, Knights, Henry of Trafford, &c. See more in the Charter. It was confirmed by King James.

Anno 1313, John de la Warre, Knight, true patron, presented John Deeuerden, Presbyteriae, to bee Rector of Manchester,

who got a dispensation that hee might absent himselfe from his church at the instance of William Herle Knight.

A survey taken in his time sayth, The church of Manchester worth yearly 200 markes, is at the presentation of the Lord John de la Warre. Past presented John Deeverden, who possesseth the endowment of the sayd church, consisting of eight Burgages in Manchester, and the villages of Newton, and Kirmoneshulme, (it should bee Kirkmanshulme), with parkes, woods, pastures. It mencions allso the mannor containing within the precinct two acres of land, and a place of pasture without the gate, between the waters of Irke and Irwell; allso the wood of Alport, which might bee inclosed and made a parke at the will of the Lord. It joyned to the Rectory of Manchester, saving that a place called Blenorchard or Wallegreenes was between them.

The Manor house stood in or neere to the place where the Colledge now stands, and was called Barons Court or Barons Yerde, and place was called Barons Hull, as the neigboring banke now called Hunts banke was then called Hunts Hull; and the Parsonage house was neere to a field called the Parsonage, in or neere the street called the Deanesgate.

It mencions allso woods and moors of turbary, belonging to Manchester, which were so many and so large that they were not measured but esteemed according to the custome. Allso the milne of Manchester, uppon the water of Irke, valued at £10 per annum, at which all the Burgesses and tennants of Manchester, with the Hamells and Ardwickes Pensham (forte Openshaw,) Carmeshall, Moston, Notelhurst Getheswyke, et Ancoates, ought to grinde paying the 16 graine, besides the Lord of Moston,

which was hopp free, yeelding the 20th graine.

Allso a common bakehouse, worth 6s. viijd at which the Burgesses ought to bake by the custome, allso a milne for the Diens uppon the bankes of the same river, valued then at xiijs. iiijd. per annum.

Robert de Gredly, Lord of Manchester, gave to God and the blessed virgine, to the Abbot of Whalley, and to their chappell of St. Mary den, (now called Deane church) all that land lying neere to the sayd chappell. This land is now in the tenure of Mr. John Filsley, minister there.

Edward the 2nd gave and graunted, or rather confirmed the Hermitage of Kershall (which had bin given and graunted by his predecessor), to the monkes of Lenton in Nottinghamshire, to have and to hould it in puram et perpetuam eleemosynam, as

freely peaceably quietly and honorably as Hugo de Burun (who gave certaine lands to that Monastery and became a monke) had held the same. Monastery Angl.

Anno 1327, Adam de Suthwike, presented to bee Rector of Manchester by John la Warre, undoubted patron. Anno 1327, John de Claydon, presented to the same Rectory by the same patron.

About 1330, lived Thomas Langford, the famous Historian, a Dominican Frier, of Chelmesford in Essex, who is supposed to bee one of the Langfords of the Hough.

Anno 1342, Robert de Chalomber passed certaine lands in the Deanesgate in the Parsonage of Manchester to John, Son of John de Strangwayes, for 20d. yearly to be payd to the Rector. Witnesses John Wakerley John de Hulton—Richard of the Milnegate chaplaine.

About this time also wee read that Richard Braybon, Adam Longholt, Robert Bibby, and John de Battersby, were chaplaines.

Anno 1351. After the death of the sayd John of Claydon, Thomas de Wyke or Thomas Wyke, was presented to the Rectory by Joane, which was the wife of John de la Warre, Lord of Manchester.

Anno 1352, Commission was granted by the Bishop of Lichfeeld for the dedication of the chappell yard of Didsbury, within the parish of Manchester, for the buriall of such as died of the Pestilence in that hamlet, and in neigboring hamlets, in the chappell-yard there, because of their distance from the parish church of Manchester.

Anno 1359. Uppon some difference between Roger la Warre and the Bayliffes

of the Duke of Lancaster, which bayliffes did as hee, in his petition the sayd Duke, alledged amercy and gather amerciements uppon the inhabitants of the town and manor of Manchester, to the dammage and prejudice of the sayd Roger. The sayd Duke caused an inquisition to bee made at Preston before Thomas de Seton and other his Justices by the oathes of John Radcliffe, Oates Halsal, Roger de Bradshagh, Henry Son of Simon de Bickerstath, Robert de Trafford, Adam de Hopwood, Roger de Barlow, John del Hault, Robert de Hulme, John de Chetham, Thomas de Strangeways, and John de Scholefield, which brought in uppon their oathes, That the sayd Roger and his Ancestors time out of minde held the towne of Manchester, not as a burrough, but as market towne, injoying some priviledges as Ingfangthiefe &c.

Then Thomas la Warre was presented

and admitted Rector, and had a licence granted him to bee Non-resident; hee was the last parson.

The Rectory was then valued at 250 Markes per annum. Shortly after hee being the next heir, and indeede, the only heir male of that family, came by the inheritance to bee Lord de la Warre, his bearing peculiar to a priest and the Eldest of an honorable house (viz. two of the neerest coates the first of them on the chiefe and the second on the laste) is yet to bee seene in the windowes, as Mr. Leigh obserueth.

This Thomas de la Warre, was the last heire, male of that family, and summoned to the Parliament amongst the Lords temprall by the name of Mr. Thomas de la Warre, for hee descended from the Grelleyes who were ancient Lords of this towne, and by Joane, sister of the sayd Thomas, it came to West Lord de la Warre.

This Thomas being Lord of the manor and parson of the church, as well as Patron, considering that the Parish was large and populous, and that the former Rectors, some neuer, did reside, bethoughte himself as well for the greater honor of the place, as the better edification of the people, to erect a Collegiate church in Manchester: to that purpose hee procured licence from Henry the 5th, dated Anno reg. 9, May 22, vnder the seale of the Dutchy for appropriation of the Rectory and foundation of the Colledge, for which 200 markes were payd into the Hanaper or Exchequer of the Chancery. Then the Parishioners, viz.

LAWRENCE HULME,	}	<i>Churchwardens.</i>
HENRY BULKELEY,		
JOHN LE BYRON,	}	<i>Knights.</i>
JOHANNES DE RADCLIFFE		
EDMUND TRAFFORD,	}	<i>Gentlemen.</i>
JOHN DE BOOTH,		
RADULPH LONGFORD,		
THURSTAN DE HOLLAND,		
JACOB STRANGEWAYES,		
ROBERT DE HYDE,		
ROBERT DE BOOTH,		
OTHO DE REDDICH,		
JOHANNES DE BARLOW,		
RADULPH DE PRESTWICH		
PETRUS DE WORKESLIE,		
JACOB DE HULME,		
JOANNES DE HULTON,		
WILLIAM DE BIRCHES,		
JOHN BAMFORD,		
LAURENTIUS DE BARLOW		
GALFRIDUS HOPWOOD,		
GALFRIDUS DE HILTON,		
WILLIAM DE HIGHFEELD,		

and all and every Parishioners gathered together at the sound of the bell, and the community and university of the sayd

parish, so farre as this might any way concerne them, did for themselves, their heires and successors, give their free assent and consent thervnto, and draw up a writing to that purpose, sealed with the deeds of the Deane of Manchester and aboue twenty other seales.

Then the sayd Thomas de la Warre made a deed of gift and feoffment of his lands and Rectory of Manchester to Thomas Bishop of Durham, (who was also chauncelor of England, and amongst other his good workes founded two schools at Place-greene, one of Grammer, and the other of Musicke) John Heneye, Richard Lombard, Parson of Holtham church, and Richard Firth.

This Thomas, Bishop of Durham, &c. founded a Collegiate Church ; consisting of one Keeper or Master, eight fellowes chaplaines, foure clerkes, and sixe choristers, in honor of St. Mary (to whom this Parish

church was formerly dedicated, and of St. Dyonyse, Patron St. of France, and St. George, Patron St. of England, (the sayd Thomas de la Warre being partly a Frenchman and partly an English-man); and having first resigned by Proxy, made to William Brinkley, cannon of Litchfeeld, and to Thomas Clerke, Chaplaine.

This was allso confirmed first, by Richard Crosby, Prior of the convent of of Coventry, and Henry Hallsall, Archdeacon of Chester, and then by William, Bishop, and Thomas Strelton, Deane, and the chapter, at Litchfeeld.

' Then Thomas de la Warre presented to William, Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, John Huntingdon to bee the Master or Keeper of the sayd Colledge; and the sayd Thomas, Bishop of Durham, &c., did give, grant, and confirmed vnto the sayd John Huntingdon five Messuages and ten Acres

of land, which were parcells of the manor of Manchester, one Messuage with the appurtenances with one acre and twenty foure Pearches, called Barrons hull and Barrons yerde; eight acres of land in Neder Aldport; one messuage in Gorton greene, of eleven pearches; another in Heaton, of eleven pearches.

This John Huntingdon, Batchelor in Degrees, and Rector of Assheton, vnderlyme, was warden neere forty years, a man learned in the learning of those times, very devout and magnificent, hee built the Chancel or Quire, in the midst whereof and iust before the high altar, as then it stood, hee lyes buried with the suitable inscription, *Domine dilexi decorem domus tuæ*. His Rebus or name-devyse (a custome borrowed from the French), is to bee scene on either syde of the Middle arch, as it looketh Eastward: on the Syde is an Huntsman with dogges whereby hee thought to expresse the

two former sillables of his name ; Hunting ; on the other syde, a vessell called a Tonne, which being ioined together makes Huntington ; which is as good or better than Morton, A. B. of Canterbury, a man of a prudent and publique Spirit, was content to use, viz. Mor uppon a tonne, and sometime a mulbery Tree, called in Latine, Morus coming out of a tonne, to expresse his name of Morton.

About this time, or not long before, for ought appeares ended, the present large and stately stone buildinge, which wee call the Church, being formerly a vast wooden building not much vnlke (save that probably it was more adorned) to the Booths where the Court Leete, Court Baron, of the Lord, and the quarter Sessions, are now kept. Credible tradition sayth the one part of the sayd woodden building was removed to Oardsall, another part to Clayton ; but the maine body was remooved to Trafford,

which is standing to this day, and now called the greate Barne. Who did most in the building of it is not certainly known, but the names and armes of the Stanleys Wests, Radcliffes of Radcliffe (some remainder of the Alabaster Statues (as it is sayd) of twoo of them are yet on the North Syde of the Quire) Byrons, Radcliffes of Oardsall, and others now or lately in the windowes; doe witnesse their assistance: onely one Richard Bexwick did many workes of piety and charity towards the Master and fellowes, and for the decent and honorable reparation and amēdment of the sayd Quire and body of the sayd church; and other Parishioners doubtless did freely contribute thereunto; hence is that vulgar mistake that Didsbury church is more ancient than Manchester, which ammounts to no more truth (if so much) than that the present structure of Didsbury chappell is more ancient than the present structure of Manchester church, as allso their Font was

much bigger, because when dipping of children and baptizing of Heathens grew most out of vse, then the Baptisteries were lesse or lesse.

The windowes were richly painted, the east window of the South Isle had Michael and his Angells ; the nine orders of Angells fighting with the Dragon and his Angells : the East window of the North Isle had St. Austen and St. Ambrose singing *Te Deum laudamus*, and the other windowes represented some canonical or Ecclesiasticall story. In the middle Stanchion evry window, especially in the twenty-four vppermost windowes, was the picture of the Virgine Mary. But at the uppmost end of the Outmost North ally, neere to Strange-waies chappell, was a very rich window, whereby was described our Saviors arreignement and crucifixion, with some pictures of the Trinity with these verses :

God that ys of mighty most  
 Fadur and Son and Holy Gost  
 Giff gr\* . . . . .  
 And keepe thayr soulis out of hell  
 That made thys wyndo as ye may se  
 In worshippe of the Treenite.  
 Ehu† . . . . . gode endinge  
 . . . . . ‡ ys wyndo gaff any thyng.

In this corner vnder this window, its probable there stood an altar, and that it was a place of much devotion, it is sayd it was for the countrey.

In the chappell, where morning sermons were wont to bee preached, called St. George his chappell, belonging now to John Radcliffe, of Oardsall, Esquire, was the Statue of St. George on horseback, hanged up; his horse was lately in the Sadlers shop. The Statues of the Virgin Mary, and St. Dyonyse, the other Patron Saints,

\* Forte, give them grace to do well.

† Forte, give them.

‡ Forte, That to.

were uppon the two highest pillars next to the Quire, vnto them men did bow at their coming into the church.

Anno 1465, Ralph Langley, Rector of Prestwich, was, at the presentation of Richard Hatfeeld and Nicholas Stathome, whom Richard West, Kt, Lord de la War, had made Patrons for this time only, admitted Master and Keeper of the sayd Colledge.

James Abbot of Abendon, the Nuncio and commissary generall of Sixtus the 4th, the contentious, if not allso vitious, Pope, to the Kingdome of England, to Wales and Ireland, with the Collector of the revenues of the Apostolicke chamber, were at Manchester, and for money payd (as was pretended) for the maintenance of Christians againste the Turke, granted plenary Indulgences, as if on a day of Jubilee they had visited personally at Rome.

In the Rentall of Thomas West, Lord de la warre, occasional mencion is made of John Raueald, Hugh Wrightington, Thomas Whitehead, Jacob Bardisley, Nicolas Raueald, chaplaines, and fellowes of the Colledge of the wardens then houlding of the Lord of the Manor, the Parke called Nether Alport, and fishing in the river of Irke, for a certaine rent ; and of the guild or company of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in Manchester, houlding some burgages of him of one Richard Hill, which had the Cornemill for £6 per annum : allso John Trafford, Kt, houlding one parcel of Wast lying in Manchester, neere to the Bothes, uppon which parcel of land, only one shop was then lately builded ; so that it seemes the rest were builded since. Wee reede allso of one Roger de Parker and William Walker, chaplaines, about that time.

There was likewise John Browne a

fellow which delighted in a large pitt uppon or neere to the high knowles and causing a double hedge, and walkes and seates to bee made about it, (possibly for his meditation) gave it thee name it hath to this day, Sir John Browne's pitt.

Anno 1481, July 27, Ralph Longley resigned the keepership or mastership of the Colledge to James Stanley, Dr. of Divinity and Archdeacon of Richmond.

Anno 1485, vppon the death of the sayd James Stanley, another James Stanley was made maistre or keeper of the Colledge. Hee was brother to the Earle of Derby. Hee was sometime Bishop of Ely; one more voluptuous than virtuous. Hee usually spent the summer at Summerham, a faire dwelling, within three miles of St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, which E. Brithnot gave to Ely church, and enlarged it with new buildings, rather for

satisfying of his lust (for *ibi mulierculam alebat ne dicam concubinam, &c*). then for any devotion to preserve or amend the houses belonging to his sea; for hee bestowed little or nothing, either on Ely church, or any other house belonging to it. In the winter hee lived with his brother in Derbyshire: (possibly Derby hundred, which in ould bookes was called Derbishire, as also weereade of Salfordshire, Blackburneshire,) wherever hee lived, hee was vnworthy of the family hee descended from, and of the honors hee did enjoy; yet, it may in charity be judged, that hee repented of his wicked life, or else his monumentall inscription is unsuitable to him, though it may bee seasonable for us. Hee built the large chappell on the north syde of the church in the honor of Jesus Christ and John the Baptist, and lyes interred in the inner chappell vnder a faire tombe, which after the inscription hath these homely but honest verses.

**Vive Deo gratus toto mundo tumultus,  
Crimine mundatus semper transire paratus.**

and this holesom advice in prose, which Chrysostome sayth, if hee had a voice like thunder, and a mighty mountaine for his pulpit, and all the men of the world for his auditory, he would chuse for his text to preach on.

Filii hominum usque quo gravi corde  
vt quid diligitis vanitatem et quæritis mendacium. Vtinam saperent et navissima prouiderent. And vppon the inscription in brasse on the doore, Vanitas vanitatum et via vanitatis; and all the windowes full of memorate novissima.

Anno 1505, care was taken for the reparation of the chappell standing on Salford bridge; built, as it is sayd, by Thomas dell Booth, in Edward the Third's time. He certainly gave thirty pounds towards the building of Salford bridge, and it was very

vsuall on greate bridges to build chappells, in which they did pray for the soules of their founders. This chappell is now converted to a prison for Manchester and Salford.

1506, this James Stanley, master or keeper of the Colledge, Sir John Bamford, William Bradford, John Lording, Richard Massy, Ralph Mody, Henry Siddall, and John Bexwick, priests, fellowes, parsons or rectors, and proprietaries of the church granted certaine priviledges to Jesus chappell, on the south, built by the sayd Richard, son of Roger Bexwick, of Manchester; and to the chaplaines of the Guild, (the first or chiefe of which was Sir Oliver Thorneley) that they should not onely officiate there, but should allso receive all guifts, oblations, obventions, &c. given for the service of Jesus Christ, and in the

This chappell was, 4th Elizabethæ, by honor of the name Jesus.

Isabel Beck, widow, sole heir of the sayd Richard Bexwicke, given to Francis Pendleton and Cecyly his wife, daughter of the sayd Isabell, whose successor now lately sould it or gave it (being very ruinous, and the rooffe fallen down, and the lead sould or stollen) to the towne of Manchester to bee an English library. The sayd Isabel Becke did allso build the Conduit in Manchester.

The next chappell to it, commonly called Trafford chappell, Thomas del Booth, son and heire of Thomas Booth, knight, the founder of it, gave to Hugh Scoales, chaplaine, a certaine place in Bexwick, together with the advowson of the chauntry of St. Nicolas, in St. Marie's church, in Manchester; and the sayd Hugh Scoales gave the sayd premises to John Trafford, Knight.

The lowest chappell, on the south side, was, sayth a monument in the midst of it,

bilded by William Galley, sumtime marchant of Manchester, and Elizabeth, his wife, and Nicolas, his broder and executor on thys their costs: hee died Anno 1508. It is now possessed by Richard Radcliffe, Esq.

The highest chappell was probably builded by the Byrons; it now belongs to George Cheetham, of Clayton, Esq.

Strangeways chappell was probably builded by one of the Strangewaies: it now belongs to John Hartley, of Strangeways, Esq. In it there is a pardon vnder the picture of the Resurrection of Christ from the sepulchre. The pardon for five Pater-noster, five aves and a creede, is xxvj. thousand, and xxvj. dayes of pardon.

Anno 1509, Robert Cliffe, Batchelor in Decrees, was warden or master of the Colledge; to whom, and to the chapleines his

fellowes, the trust of the Schoole and the lands thereof were committed.

Anno 1518, George West, a kinsman of West, then Lord de la Warre, was master or keeper of the Colledge. Both these were wardens before the death of the sayd James Stanley.

Anno 1519, Hugh Oldham, D.D. and Bishop of Exeter, died, who out of the good mind hee bare to the county of Lancaster, being, I believe, his native county, perceiving that the children thereof having pregnant wits, were for the most part brought up rudely and idly; that Knowle ledge might be advanced, (the art of grammer being the ground and fountaine of all the liberall arts and sciences) and that children might bee occupyed in good learning, and better taught to love, honor, and dread God and his lawes, founded the free schoole in Manchester. Hee was chapleine to the

renowned Lady Margaret, Countesse of Richmond, and by her meanes preferred to the Bishoprique of Exeter, Anno 1504. Hee gave lands to maintaine a common table for the vicars tof the sayd church. Hee was a zealous defender of the liberties of his church, and had a tedious suite with the Abbot of Tayistock about them. Hee perswaded Bishop Fox to found Corpus Christi Colledge, in Oxon, and in that worke furnished him with much money; himselfe builded the cloysters of the sayd colledge. In their statutes hee is stiled primarius benefactor. Hee had in his minde to endow Exeter Colledge, but uppon distast given him in regard his letters, in behalfe of one Atkins for a fellowship in that colledge, did not succede, hee diverted his bounty to Corpus Christi Colledge. Hee bought the lands on which the Schoolehouse in Manchester stands, and tooke the milne there in lease of the Lord de la Warre, for sixty yeares. Afterward, Hugh

Bexwick, priest, and Joane his sister, widdow, with the sayd Bishop's money, purchased of the sayd West (Lord de la War,) his land in the Ancoates, and the milnes seated vppon Irke, and free fishing from Ashley-lane to Irwell, with power to sett downe stakes, and fence in the sayd river, or on etther syde; and left all in feoffment to the sayd schoole for ever. The sayd Bishop, it is sayd, was pietate laudatior quam doctrinam, somewhat rude in speech, but in deede and action friendly and bountifull. It is evident hee was a favorer and promoter of learning. His effigies is in Corpus Christi Colledge, quadrangle with the effigies of their founder, Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, who was Lord Privy Seale, and a man of great account in Henry the Seventh's reigne. It was allso at the end of the schoole; but being newly painted and adorned before the parliament, was the more eyed by souldiers, who had a zeale not according to

knowledge, and was by them pulled downe : these men were more likely to pull down the schoole-house also, then to imitate him in building such another. The Pope favoring the Abbot of Tavistock in the above-mencioned sute, and finding not the Bishop so pliable to the court of Rome as hee expected, did excommunicate him ; ynder which censure hee died, and might not be buried till his absolution was procured from Rome. Hee lyes interred in a little chappell east out of the vppmost end of the south wall of the Cathedral church of Exeter ; which chappell was built by himselfe in his lifetime, and adorned with curious worke and rich windowes, having onely this inscription on a fair monument :  
Hic jacet Hugo Ouldham, anno 1519.  
John Voysie, who was also Lord President of Wales, succeeded him in the Bishopricque, and M. Parker, A.B., of Canterbury, and Alexander Nowel, Deane of Paule's, in founding schooles in Lancashire—the

one at Ratchdal, the other at Middleton. The first feoffees nominated by the sayd Bishop for the sayd free schoole, in Manchester, were Lewis Pollard, knight, Anthony Fitzherbert, knight justice, William Courteney, knight, Thomas Davis, knight, Alexander Radcliffe, knight, John Biron, Edmund Trafford, Richard Assheton, Thurstan Tildsley, Robert Langley, Richard Holland, John Reddich, Esquires. Anno 1535. George Collier was warden or master of the Colledge.

Anno 1540, Henry the Eighth founded the Bishopricke of Chester: it was made up of two Archdeaconries of Chester and Richmond; it was first ordained to bee within the province of Canterbury by the letters patents of the foundation, but the king shortly after, by act of parliament, annexed it to the province of Yorke; and because the clergy of Lancashire, Cheshire, and some other places, were much eased of

their long journies, and the bishopricque had but small revenues, mortuaries were allowed to the bishop, from the clergy, at the death of every incumbent respectively; viz., the best horse apparell, booke, signet, &c. John Bird, Bishop of Bangor, was preferred to bee Bishop of Chester for his preaching against the Pope's supremacy.

The towne of Manchester having bin anciently a sanctuary, was one of the seven of all the cathedralls, collegiate parish churches, hospitalls, or chappells, which were allowed and taken to bee places of priviledge and tuition for terme of life, for all and singular offenders and malefactors; except wilfull murther, rape, burglary, robbery, by the highway or in houses, felonious burning of houses and their abettors. Statute anno thirty-second Henry VIII.

But within a yeare or twoo, the sanctuary being found prejudicial to the wealth,

credit greate occupyings and good order of the said towne ; in which towne, sayth the statute, it is expedient that honest, true and credible persons, and not any manner of light person or persons should inhabit,) by occasioning idlenesse, vnlawfulle games, vnthriftinesse, and other enormityes in the laborers, servants, and others of the said towne ; and because divers thefts, and robberies, and felonies were committed, and the towne not walled, nor had any Maior, Sheriffe, Bayliffe, or other head officer then the Steward of the Lord of the Manor, nor any prison or gaole. The sayd act of parliament was annulled, and the sanctuary remooued to West Chester, which had no such trade of merchandize, and had a strong gaole. A Maior, Bayliffes, &c. Statute anno thirty-third Henry VIII.

By virtue or presence of an act of parliament, in the first yeare of Edward the Sixth, the Colledge of Manchester was dis-

solved, and the lands and revenues belonging to it were taken into the king's hands, and were by him demysed to Edward, Earle of Derby; and the house called the Colledge, and some lands in Aldport were then or soone after (as it is sayd) sould to the sayd Earle, who was carefull, as our fathers have tould us, to provide very well for three or foure ministers officiating in the church.

Anno 1572, by inquisition vppon oath it was allso found, that the Earle of Derby had purchased of the Prince, Over, Allport, and three burgages in the Milnegate and Fenelstreete, being chauntry lands; and, indeede, severall chauntries belonged to the parish church of Manchester, which had their severall endowments; one wherein Sir William Trafford was last incumbent, another called Cheetam's chauntry, wherein Sir James was last incumbent, besydes others.

The towne in that age was of greate account, sayth Mr. Cambden, for certaine woollen clothes there wrought, and in great request, commonly called Manchester cottons. Concerning which, it was enacted, that all and every cottons called Manchester, Lancashire, and Cheshire cottons, shalbee (being full wrought to the sale) in length twenty-two yards, and conteine, in breadth, three quarters of a yard in the water, and shall weigh thirty pounds the piece at the least. And that all clothes called Manchester rugges, or Manchester frizes shalbee thirty-six yards long, three-quarters broad, coming out of the water, and shall not bee stretched on the tenture or otherwise above a nayle of a yard in breadth, and being so fully and well dryed shall weigh, every piece, fourty-eight pounds at the least. Statute anno 5 et 6to Edward VI.

Though it is like that many gentlemen

of the parish of Manchester had bin high sheriffes of the county before, yet I could find no record ancienter then Edward the Sixth, in whose first yeare Sir Alexander Radcliffe, of Oardsall, Knight, was high Sheriffe.

Queene Mary refounded the Colledge, restored allmost all the lands, (the Earle of Derby still keeping the Collegiate house, and some other small things), appointed one master or keeper, eight fellowes chaplaines, foure clerkes, and sixe choristers, and did allso confirme and reestablish the statutes of the first foundation, and placed George Collier in his wardenship againe. This George Collier came along with Dr. Pendleton to Mr. Bradford to dispute with him, anno 1555.

The sayd Dr. Pendleton was, in King Henries dayes, a Papist; in King Edward's dayes, hee recanted in Manchester,

(being one of the preachers there, maintained out of the revenues of the then dissolved colledge) and became an earnest assertor and preacher of the gospell: in Queene Maries dayes, meeting with Mr. Saunders in the country, (about Coventry it's like, where Mr. Saunders lived, and Dr. Pendleton went that very way to London), and discoursing of the persecutions then arising, Saunders complaining that though his spirit was ready to suffer, his flesh was weake, and loth to tast of that bitter cup. Pendleton being a fat bigg man, ouer-selfe-confidently sayd, I will see the vtmost dropp of this grease of mine molten away, and the last gobbet of this flesh consumed to ashes, before I will forsake God and his truth, but the issue prooued otherwise when they came to London. Saunders bouldly preached Christ, opposed antichrist, and sealed his doctrine with his bloud at Coventry. Pendleton, sayth Mr. Fox,

changed his tippet, preached popery, and, being learned, was a greate disputer for it above; and was sent, or of his owne accord came downe to Manchester and other places to recant his recantation, and to preach vp popery, which occasioned Mr. Bradford to admonish his christian friends and countrymen to beware of him. This Mr. Bradford was borne and brought up in Manchester, and then became a servant to Sir John Harrington; thence hee went to Cambridge, where his extraordinary diligence and proficiency in learning made him Master of Art the first yeare, and presently after, Fellow of Pembroke hall. Bishop Ridley preferred him to bee a prebend in St. Paul's church, in London. Martin Bucer encouraged him (being very modest, and much complaining of his insufficiency) to bestow his talent in preaching, saying to him, If thou have not fine Manchet bread, yet give the poore people barley bread, or whatsoeuer the Lord hath comitted vnto

thee; wherevppon he was ordeined presbyter, and became an eloquent preacher, fervent in prayer, an able disputant, a wise comforter of afflicted soules, preaching, praying, writing, meditating, was his whole life; hee was more vnwilling to spend time then money; hee ate usually but one meale a day, and that hee often mixed with weeping, yet sometimes hee was merry in the Lord. As Crammer was for his place the most eminent of the martyrs, so Dr. Ridley was accounted the most learned, and Mr. Bradford the most pious. Mr. Fox more usually calleth him then any of the other holy martyr. Parsons, the Jesuite can object against him nothing, but that hee was a minister made of a servingman and a puritan in those dayes. The first of which is an unjust accusation, as appears by his greate learning and orderly entrance, by ordination, into the ministry. The later, I thinke, is groundd vppon his opinion, that the scripture knew no differ-

ence betweene Bishops and Presbyters, which then was not onely the current opinion of the Protestants, but of Dr. Harpesfeeld, Archdeacon, who asserted the same thing in his conference with Mr. Bradford. Dr. Taylor rejoiced, and blessed God that had sent him into that prison, where hee found such an angell of God to comfort him (meaning Mr. Bradford). Bishop Ridley, writing to Mr. Cheeke, King Edward's tutor, rejoiceth that hee had procured such able preachers of God's word in London diocesse, and hee nameth Mr. Grindall (which afterwards in Queene Maries dayes was in exile, and in Queene Elizabeth dayes was Archbishop of Canterbury,) and Mr. Bradford, by whom, as I, sayth hee, God hath and doth worke wonders in setting forth his word, &c.

Hee writt severall tracts and letters, besydes these mencioned by Mr. Fox. Some are printed, some are not.

His meditations and prayers.

A meditation and instruction of the Providence of God to me J. B.

A meditation of the presence of God,

A meditation of the flesh and spirit; or, a declaration how those words, flesh and spirit, are to bee understood in Scripture.

A sermon of Repentance.

A sermon of the Lord's Supper, in which are nine reasons against transubstantiation. In the end of it is more practical, and hath a word of satisfaction to a poore sinner that thinkes himselfe vnworthy.

A treatise of Election and Free Will, or which nature there is allso another letter to certaine men not rightly persuaded in

the doctrine of God's election and predestination.

A meditation of Death, out of Ludovicus Vives.

A meditation for the true exercise of Mortification.

A meditation vppon the Passion of our Saviour Jesus Christ, and a most earnest prayer vppon the sayd passion.

A meditation vppon the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer, while hee was imprisoned.

A meditation vppon the Sacraments.

Sundry other prayers.

A letter of his owne hand, beginning Jesus Immanuel to my dearest sister in the

Lord, Joice Hales, J. Bradford wisheth all encrease of godlinesse in Christ. The summe of it is to explaine that place in Rom. viii. 19, 20, 21, that it is to bee vnderstood of the renovation of the world, and of the better condicion of all creatures. This discourse he styleth Cygnea Cantio: it was not long before his sufferings.

A letter to Mr. Philpot about Vnity.

A letter to Mr. Coker, in Malden, in Essex, entreating him to harbor one John Searchfeeld, a bookebinder, who, in Queene Maries dayes, did wander to keepe a good conscience.

A letter to Dr. Ridley, subscribed by himselfe, Mr. Philpot and others, in which is this expression—All here (God therefore bee praysed) prepare to pledge their

captaine Christ, even when hee will, and how hee will.

A letter written from the Countre, in the Poultry, to Mr. Shalcrosse and his wife, dwelling in Lancashire, exhorting to constancy and perseverance in keeping themselves undefiled in God's service in fighting the good fight: hee desires to be commended to Sir William Chorlton, who, sayth hee, I trust hath kept himselfe free from idolatry; God grant hee may so continue: and to Thomas Ridlestone, though, I feare, sayth hee, hee hath defiled himselfe in this false service. Hee mencions allso, a booke, which James Bradshaw had of his; possibly it is the same good man that writt to George Marsh, another of our Lancashire martyrs.

There is allso in the MS. of Immanuel Colledge, a letter from Elizabeth Longsho

to Mr. Bradford, mentioning his preaching in Lancashire, and blessing God for it; and the benefit and comfort shee received by it; and in the postscript shee desires him to have remembrance of a maide of the parish of Prestige, (a woman's spelling for Prestwich) whose name is Alice Seddon, which doth not cease to pray for you night and day.

This Mr. Bradford came downe, in King Edward's dayes, into the countrey, preached the word of God (as Dr. Pendleton then allso did) in Manchester; and allso at Eccles, Prestwich, Middleton, Radcliffe, Assheton vnderlyme, Stopport, Mottrime, Wimsley, Boulton, Bury, Wigan, Liverpoole, and the city of Westchester. And God gave good successe to the ministry of the word; and both rayased vp to himselfe, and preserved a faithful people in Lancashire, especially in and about Manchester and Bolton, some names of whom wee find

in Mr. Fox, his acts and monuments, and in the afore-recited catalogue of his workes. Their minister, I conceive, was father Travers; in King Edward's dayes, the minister of Blakeley, and outed in Queene Maries dayes, and Sir Thomas Hall, who lived neere unto, and much counselled Mr. Bradford's mother.

It is commonly and credibly reported, that one Rider, of Smedley, was imprisoned for, that hee, in King Edward's dayes, was one that pulled a Popish Priest out of the pulpit, that a preacher might goe vp.

It is reported and believed, that John Bradford, preaching in Manchester, in King Edward's dayes, tould the people, as it were, by a propheticall spirit, that because they did not readily embrace the Word of God, the Masse should bee sayd againe in that church, and the play of Robin Hood

acted there, which accordingly came to passe in Queene Maries reigne.

The imprisonment of the sayd Mr. Bradford, the conferences hee had, the examination of him, and his being burned for the reformed religion at London, (though it was at first intended hee should have bin burned at Manchester), and how Woodroffe, the Sheriffe of London, stricke Roger Bexwick, his brother-in-law, then living in Manchester, as hee was speaking with Mr. Bradford, and the hand of God vppon the sayd Woodroffe, and many other things are fully related by Mr. Fox, to whom I referre the reader.

Laurence Vaux, B.D. and chaplaine to James Brookes, Bishop of Glocester, who, with one John Coppage, were the onely fellowes nominated in the foundation of Philip and Mary, was, according to the said foundation, admitted and canonically

instituted and inducted, ad curam, et regimen animarum, to the care and government of soules in the office of being, master and keeper of St. Maries colledge, in Manchester. Hee was laborious, learned, and in his way, devout and and conscientious.

In Queene Maries short reigne, Manchester parish furnished the county with one High Sheriffe, Sir Edmund Trafford, of Trafford, Knight, anno 3rd and 4th P. et M.

God did wonderfully hyde his people in Lancashire, in the time of Queen Mary; some, indeed, went beyond sea, as Thomas Leuer, chosen Minister of the English church at Zurich; from whence hee writ to Mr. Bradford, then prisoner in the Tower, exhorting him to patience and constancy, vsing this motive, Your cause is good, and your friends bee in favor, and

your enemies in displeasure with Almighty God your heavenly father. James Pilkington, which returning from exile, was made the Queen's Divinity Professor, in Cambridge: hee preached at the Restitution of M. Bucer and Paulus Phagius' bones, vppon Psalm cxii. 1.; Blesseth is the man that feareth God, &c. Hee was afterward Bishop of Durham. Goodman, Files, and others. Yet sundry Protestants stayd at home, who were not much molested by the Bishops; for John Bird, Bishop of Chester, was deprived, first Marie, for being married, and George Coles was not preferred to the Bishopricke till the third of Queen Mary, who sate but a little while after hee had burned at Chester, George Marsh, of the parish of Deane, neere Boulton, and then Cuthbert Scot, D.D., who had bin imprisoned in the Fleete, and had escaped to Lovaine, was returned and made Bishop in his roome, and hee was so busy in the visitation of the famous vniversity of Cambridge, which

drave away sundry Protestants out the vniuersity, four and twenty out of one Colledge, and in taking vp Martin Bucer and Paulus Phagius' bones, that hee did litle in his owne diocesse. Towards the later end of Queen Mary, hee held a visitation, and caused sundry in and about Manchester to bee imprisoned in the Colledge, which, at the death of Queen Mary were released: their names, as tradition sayth, were Ridlestones, Wharmbies, &c. Then Bishop Scot fled againe to Lovaine, where hee died.

Anno 1560, in the second of Queen Elizabeth, William Birch, M.A., a younger brother of Birch-hall, who was ordeined by by Bishop Ridley, the Martyr, and whose licence to preach was signed by King Edward the Sixth, his owne hand, had a presentation directed to the Deane and Chapter of Yorke, and the Keeper of the Spiritualities there, (the Archbishopricke of

Yorke and Bishopricke of Chester being then both vacant) that hee should bee Warden and Keeper of the Colledge in the in the roome of Laurence Vaux; but whether hee was admitted and installed into the said wardenship, I know not; for very shortly after Thomas Herle was admitted warden, Laurence Vaux fled out of England into Ireland, where hee fell among theeves, which robbed him, and slew many of his fellow-travellers; but himself escaped to Lovaine, and was a monke of the order of St. Dyonise, hee writ a booke de Ceremonus Ecclesiæ \* \* \* \*  
(*N.B. About a line of the Manuscript is illegible*), and became schoolemaster of the English schoole there. Hee writ allso an English Catechisme, or summe of Christian doctrine necessary for children and ignorant people, which was then a bould attempt. The French King and some Popish Doctors did approve it, others did dislike it. Hee was a man well beloved and highly

honored by many in Manchester; yea, by the generality, and this was one reason why many thereabouts were lother to bee reclaymed from Popery then about Ratchdale; especially because Thomas Herle, a selfish man, succeeded him, who, if he was indeed a Protestant, (having allway changed with the princes in those changeable times) was not so wise or zealous in his generation as Vaux was in his; and hee would for ever have blemished the name of Herle in these parts, notwithstanding his honorable descent, had not Charles Herle, his kinsman, Rector of Winwick, a learned, ingenious, pious, and laborious minister and moderator (after the death of Reverend Dr. Twisse,) of the Assembly of Divines, at Westminster, by ordinance of parliament recouered the credit thereof. This Thomas Herle and his fellowes-chaplaines, viz., Stephen Townesend, Nicolas Daniel, Richard Hall, Edward Holt, possessed the colledge lands and revenues, made long leases of the

tythes, and some of the lands, whereby the colledge was much prejudiced and impouered, though in the judgement of learned lawyers. The Colledge being an Ecclesiastical society, newly restored since the death of King Edward, was suppressed by the Act of first Elizabeth, and consequently, the said Thomas Herle and those that ioined with him were not legally warden and fellowes.

Anno 1565. There was a sore sickness in Manchester and about it, of which very many died.

There was allso an act of parliament concerning the Aulnegers' fees, and that hee should have deputies within the seuerall townes of Manchester, Boulton, Blackburne, Bury.

Injunctions and orders concerning the Colledge church of Manchester, were given

to the Master or Warden ; and the rest, some by the Archbishop of Yorke, and other the Queene Majesties commissioners, for causes ecclesiastical, within the province of Yorke, anno 1573, about residence of the warden and fellowes, diligent and constant preaching every Sunday in the church of Manchester, or in one of the chappells of Stretford, Chorlton, Diddesbury, Gorton, Denton, Newton, and Blakeley.

Anno 1574. The common of Colyhurst was inclosed, and allso the same was put downe in the night, the same summer William West, Baron of Grissley, Lord de la Warre, and Gateloupe, cheefe Lord of Manchester, and did let Colihurst to all such as would take the same for iiij. s. the aker by yeares, and twenty shillings fine aforehand.

Anno 1577. Crosford, or Crosfery bridge was begunne to be taken care of that

it might bee reedifyed and built of stone. The inhabitants of Manchester petitioned the Queen's most Honorable Councell, and thereuppon, Ralph Sadler, chauncelor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, Mr. Justice Meade, Mr. Gilbert Gerrard, Attorney Generall, and Mr. Bromley, Attorney of the Dutchy of Lancaster, wrote to the Justices of Peace in Lancashire, to view and cause the same to be reedifyed; and they assessed the county in the summe of two hundred pounds, and the inhabitants of the towne of Manchester did, of their owne benevolence, bestowe forty pounds ouer and above, so that the bridge was builded in that manner that now it is. The yeare following,

Anno 1578, there was a difference betweene the lord and the towne about choice of the Burrough-reeve: the steward chose John Gee, but the towne chose Robert Langley.

This yeare also, the churchwardens taxed the parish in almost the sum of nine pounds for destroying of Crowes. About this time, the Bishop of Chester erected, and his successors encouraged a publicke exercise to bee held at Manchester, the second Thursday in every month, and nominated some grave, godly, learned ministers to bee moderators, and to preach in their courses in the afternoone; and commanded all parsons, vicars, curates, readers, schoolemasters, within the Deanery of Manchester, to bee present at the sayd exercise, and to bee ready in the afternoone to bee more privately conferred with, examined, instructed, and directed by the sayd nominated moderators; and to obey and observe their orders and directions vpon paine of censure. The names of the moderators were Mr. Shaw, of Bury; Mr. Carter, of Manchester; Mr. Assheton, of Middleton; Mr. Williamson, of Manchester; Mr. Langley, of Prestwick.

Anno 1578. Queen Elizabeth vnderstanding that the Colledge had either an vncertaine foundation, or none at all, did refound or reestabliſh it by the name of Chriſt's Colledge, in Manchester, founded by Queene Elizabeth, of one warden, a presbyter, and at the least, Batchelor in Divinity, and foure fellowes, godly, honest, and learned men, at least Batchelors in Arts, able to teach the people. Shee ordeined allso, that there should bee twoo chaplaines, foure singing men, foure choristers, skilfull in musick. By which foundation, Thomas Herle, having already done too much harm, was outed; onely hee had a pension of twenty pounds per annum, and John Wulton, B. D. was made warden in his stead: hee was a pious, painfull, skilfull divine; he continued scarce two yeares in his wardenship, and then hee was made Bishop of Exeter, where he sate almost fourteen yeares: hee lyeth buried on the southside of the Presbytery, neere the

place where there is a monument of free-stone erected to the memory of him.

The fellowes nominated in the sayd foundation, were, John Mullins, who being an exile in Qucene Maries dayes, was first a student of Zurick, and afterward a noted member of the English church of Frankford; Alexander Nowel, an exile allso, and one of the sayd English church, and being returned, was made fellow of the sayd colledge, and afterwards Deane of St. Paul's London; hee writt many solid and learned treatises, was a bountifull benefactor to Brasen-nose Colledge, founder and endower of Middleton Schoole, and for thirty yeares together hee preached the first and last sermons in Lent, before Queen Elizabeth; the third was Oliver Carter, a learned man, who writt a booke in answer to Bristowe's motives: hee preached solidly, but succinctly; hee fell sicke in the pulpit as hee was preaching of God's providing a

succession of godly ministers, on Matt. 28 verse; and Mr. William Burne (of whom more hereafter) went vp immediately into the pulpit, and God assisting him, preached on the same text—a visible and present prooffe of Mr. Carter's doctrine. This Mr. Carter's sonnes did walk in the godly wayes of their father, and one of them was preferred to a Bishoprique in Ireland; the fourth was Thomas Williamson, afterwards D.D.

Anno 1579. In their times, Henry Earle of Derby; Henry, Earle of Huntington; William, Lord Bishop of Chester, and other her Majesties High Commissioners, being assembled at Manchester, gave forth good orders and injunctions against pipers and minstrells playing, making and frequenting; also bearebayting and bullbayting on the sabbath dayes, or vppon any other dayes in time of divine service or sermons; allso against superfluous and su-

perstitious ringing; wakes and common feasts, continuing in alehouses, drunkenness, &c. William Chadderton, a parishioner borne, D.D., Master of Queene's Colledge, and Regius Professor of Divinity in Cambridge, tooke the Wardenship of Manchester in commendam: hee was also Bishop of Chester; a learned man, and liberal, given to hospitality, and a more frequent preacher and baptizer then other bishops of his time; hee was resident in Manchester till the dayly jarrings betweene his attendants and some inhabitants of the towne, occasioned, probably, by pride and stiffenesse on one or both parts, occasioned him to remoue his habitation to Chester. Hee was afterward preferred to the Bishoprique of Lincolne, where hee died.

In his time the Lord Treasurer Burleigh and Secretary Walsingham made choice of the Earle of Derby, Sir Richard

Sherburne, Sir John Radcliffe, Sir Edward Fitton, Knights, with advice of the sayd bishop, to procure an augmentation of the revenues of the colledge from such as had large leases, but their endeavours had no good successe.

Anno 1585. The English Benedictins beyond the sea's began to bestirre themselves for continuation of their order, Abbot Fecknam being dead, and there being but one left; viz., Father Sigebert Buckley, and therefore, before his death, provision was made of others to succeede. Nine were chosen: five in Valladolid, in Spaine, and foure in Rome; of which foure, one Father Anselme, of Manchester, was one. Fuller Eccles. Hist. out of Reinerius, Apost. Benedict., p. 180.

Anno 1586, there was a greate dearth in this country, insomuch that in Manchester, a peny white loafe weighed but six

or eight ounces, one peny boulded bread ten or eleven ounces, ryebread ten ounces, browne bread, about foureteene ounces ; and the Bishop of Chester and others pitying the condicion of the poore, did order that the peny white bread should weigh nine ounces of troy weight ; boulded bread, ten ; browne bread, fifteene ; jannocke, thirteene ; oate cake, fifteene ounces. That euery baker haue his marke, according to the statute ; that their bread bee wholesome and wel baked ; that they sell but onely twelve to the dozen ; that no loaves bee made, but either of jd., ijd., or iiijd., at the farthest ; that these orders bee duely observed, both by inhabitants and forreiners.

Anno 1588, there died of the parishioners, in one moneth of Aprill, neere seuentie persons.

The same yeare there was a pannick feare vppon the Lord Bishop, then Warden,

and the other inhabitants of the towne, that they caused the flesh shambles to bee remooued to Salford bridge, and betooke themselves to such armes as they had, vppon some flying report (if there were so much as a report) that a potent army was within a few miles of the towne, vppon Swinton moore. Sometimes the wisdome of the wisest men is but starke folly, there being then but litle probability, either that there was any such army so neere, except, possibly, of the Lancashire Papists, or that such an army could by these meanes be resisted.

1589. Robert Asmal, of Gorton, slaine with a bull at a stake.

Campion, the Jesuite sayth, that one James Laborne, a noble layman for the profession of the Catholique faith, and allso because hee denyed the female papacy of Queene Elizabeth, and denyed obedience to

bee due to her, because shee was, sayth the Jesuite, both vnlawfully begotten, and lawfully deposed from her pretended right, by Pope Pius Quintus, did most meekely and willingly shed his bloud in Manchester. Probably hee meanes Lancaster, though, indeede, hee and other prisoners were carried to Lancaster at the townes charge, and after their execution, their heads were brought to Manchester, and sett vppon the steeple anno 1585. Allso that one James Bell priest, was prisoner in Manchester, sometimes in an obscure and horrid lake, (hee meanes, for ought I can learne, a gentleman's house, in or neere to the Marketstedlane, called Mr. Radcliffe's of the Poole), sometimes in another place called the Newe Fleete, of which one Worsley, of the Boothes, was governor or keeper. Also that one Donna Alana, widdow of the brother of Cardinal Allen, who was borne in this county, was, by Sir Edmund Trafford, of Trafford, troubled very much; hee com-

plaines of the sayd Sir Edmund Trafford as a most bitter enemy of the Catholickes of Assheton: of Chadderton, as a zealous heretick—of Holland, of Denton, as a rigid Puritan—of the Bishop, as a Calvinist, a false and cruel Bishop—of the inhabitants, and specially of the ministers, and by name of Oliver Carter, as one that boasted much of his learning, and labored to winne them. This is certaine that because Lancaster and most other places in the county were inclined to popery, the Queene and her counsell appointed Manchester to bee the place wherein to imprison and confine such papists as they thought meete, and to traine vp their children in the Protestant religion, whether, because of the residence of the Bishop there, to whom some children borne of popish parents, as the Worthingtons were comitted, or because of the zeal, or supposed zeale for the reformed religion, which then was in the gentry, ministry,

and people, or for some other reason I have not to say.

Anno 1592. Richard, son of Robert Birch, died, being fourescore yeares yonger then his father.

Anno 1592, was borne in Manchester, William, the son of Simon Malloone, a yong man of pregnant witt; hee was tempted by some Irish merchants (with whom the towne then and long after till the Rebellion broke out, anno 1649, did driue a greate and a gainefull trade) to goe beyond sea, seduced from the reformed to the Romish religion, of which hee became one of the most earnest and able assertors; hee made the reply to Archbishop Vssher's answer to the Jesuites' challenge, but hee was ouermatched, his adversarie being more eminently learned, and having evidence of truth on his syde. Malloone caused his reply to bee dispersed in Manchester; hee

afterward went to Rome, and was Master of the Irish Colledge there. Dr. Hoyle rejoined to his reply.

Anno 1594, the sicknesse was in Faylesworth, at Clough-house.

Anno 1595. John Dee, Doctor of Physick, having a grant from the Queene of the Chauncelorschip of St. Paul's, London, and that not falling voide, hee was offered and did accept of the Wardenship of Manchester Colledge, and had it by patent, vnder the greate seale, and was installed Feb. 20, 1596: a very learned man, and perfect maister of mathematical studies; many arts enumerated in his preface to Euclide's Elements, were, by him wholly invented, by name, definition, propriety, and use, more then either the Grecian or Roman mathematicians have left to our knowledge, with diuers annotations and inventions mathematical, added

in sundry places of the sayd booke ; together with seuerall pieces of Navigation, Perspective, and other rare mathematical workes of his in MS. His epistle to John Feelds, Ephemerides, anno 1557, de usu globi cœlestis, and de nubium solis lunæ et reliquorum planetarum, &c. distantiiis, both dedicated to Edward the Sixth. Astronomical and logistical canons to calculate the Ephemerides by his tract, de stella admirandum, in Cassiopea Asterismo. An advice and discourse about the Reformation of the Vulgar Yeare, speake him a learned astronomer. Bookes in other kinds of learning, as History, Heraldry, &c. were writ by him before the yeare 1583. Hee was a Master of diuers secrets in vulgar Chymistry ; amongst others, he reuealed to one Roger Cooke, the greate secret of the Elixir, as hee called it, of the salt of mettalls, the projection whereof was one vppon an hundred. It is reported, that hee and Sir Edward Kelley, cannon of

Bridlington, his intimate friend and long companion, did find a very large quantity of the Elixir in some part of the ruines of Glastenbury Abbey, which was so incredibly rich in virtue, being one vppon 272,330, that they lost much in making projection by way of tryall, before they found out the true height of the medicine—a piece of a warming-pan, without Sir Edward Kelley's touching it, or melting the mettall, onely warming it in the fire, the Elixir being put theron, transmuted it into pure gould, which, together with the warming-pan, was sent to Queen Elizabeth by the Lord Willowby, that by fitting the piece to the place, it might exactly appeare to have bin part of that warming-pan. Hee was generally, by the common people and by some others, reputed a conjurer, and thereby was forced often, seriously and fervently, to apologize for himselfe: hee was often disquieted in his studies; hee was glad to goe beyond sea's, and his library was seised on

in which were 4,000 bookes, and 700 of them MSS.; but the Queen writ letters to him, wherevppon hee returned from Frebona, 1589, and was fauorably received by the Queen, at Richmond: sometimes shee sent him 100 markes, or 200 angells to keepe Christmas with. Hee writt also, three hundred astrological aphorismes, (some aphorisms hee dedicated to Gerrard Mercator, a famous man), one hundred and twenty aphorismes, *de perstantioribus quibusdam naturæ virtutibus*, *Monas Hieroglyphicæ speculum vnitatis*, being an apology for Frier Bacon; *Cabulæ Hebraicæ Compendiosa Tabula*, and other pieces Doubtlesse, as hee was a man, as Mr. Selden calls him, *doctrinam mutijugi*, so hee was too much addicted to some ouer curious and vncertaine arts, as astrology or the like. Yet it is writt of him, that when seuen persons in Lancashire were beleueed to bee possessed by evill spirits, (one of which was Margaret Byrom, of Salford,

and sixe others at Chuworth), the sayd Dr. Dee absolutely refused, by any vnlawfull way, to assay to cast them out, and advised to procure some godly ministers to seeke to God, by prayer and fasting; himselfe joined with Mr. S—— to procure some ministers out of Northamptonshire to joine with others in this county: hee straitly examined and sharpely rebuked one Hartley, a conjurer, for his vnlawfull art; hee was very sober, just, temperate in his carriage, studious, yea, an observer of publicke and private devotions, yet my author, whom I follow in this relation, sayth, that hee had the unhappinesse to bee much vexed with the turbulent fellowes of that colledge.

John White, D.D. and Vicar of Eccles, was made fellow of the Colledge; a learned and laborious preacher, and assertor of the reformed religion: hee writt diuers treatises, as the way to the true church, &c., which being excepted against by some popish

priests, were vindicated by his eminent and learned brother, Dr. Francis White, Bishop of Ely.

About this time flourished Sir Nicolas Moseley, anno 1600, Lord Maior of London, whom, from a small and low estate, God raysed up to riches and honor. Hee bought the Lordships of the manor of Manchester, and of the Hough, and built the house called the Hough-end in the place where his father's tenement stood, which, with other large estate, he left to Rowland, his eldest son; his second sonne, Edward, was a counselor, Knight and Attorney of the Dutchy, both whose estates descended on Edward Moseley, Baronet.

Allso, Lawrence Chadderton, D.D., who, when hee went first to Cambridge, was a papist, but was (God being mercifull to him) converted both in to the pathes of truth and holinesse: then his father sent

him a poke to goe a begging with, and a groate in it, telling him that vnlesse hee did returne, it should bee the last money hee should receive from him. But God raysed him vp friends in Cambridge, and hee grew in yeares, grace, and knowledge, and allso in vniuersity degrees, (saue that Mr. Buttler, that eminent physitian, hindered for a time, his degree of doctorship, because hee was a puritan) and, indeed, hee was one of them that held the conference with the Bishops at Hampton-court, in behalfe of the Nonconformists in the beginning of King James, his reigne, but at the coming of the Paulsgrave to Cambridge, hee tooke the degree of Doctor. Allso Sir Walter Mildmay, chauncelor of the Exchequer, founder of Emanuel Colledge, made him the first master of it, who, when hee was growne ould, did willingly resigne vp the maistership to which the fellowes elected John Preston, Fellow of Queene's Colledge, afterwards D.D. and

Chaplain in ordinary to his Majestye ; but hee retired to a priuate life, and died full of dayes and honor, seeing the death of two of his successors, viz., Dr. Preston and Dr. Sancroft, and his funerall sermon was preached by the third, viz. Dr. Holdsworth.

There were High Sheriffes pricked out of this parish by the Queene : Edmund Trafford, anno 7 ; Edward Holland, anno 8 ; Edmund Trafford, 13 ; John Biron, 14 ; Richard Holland, 15 ; Edmund Trafford, anno 22 Elizabeth.

The afore mencioned William Burne, a Staffordshire man, B.D. of St. John's Colledge, in Cambridge, who was sent downe hither by Dr. Chadderton and Whitakers, at the request of the parishioners, who desired that either Mr. Perkins or some other pious and learned minister might bee sent hither, was made fellow ; hee was learned in the tongues, sound and ortho-

doxe in his judgment, zealous against every error, especially against papistry; seldome or neuer did reascend the pulpit, but hee strucke at some popish doctrine or practise before he came downe; hee dissented litle or nothing from the discipline vsed in Scotland, but uehemently propugn-ed it, yet in a private, prudent, and peaceable way, saue that hee held the feasts of the Nativity of Jesus Christ, of his Circumcision, &c., and other holidayes might, yea, ought (the lawes of the realme considered) to bee duly kept; hee was much in ordinary and extraordinary duties of piety, prayer, fasting, thanksgiving, &c., both in his owne house and elsewhere. Hee vsually (if not every night) did pray in his bed, and sing psalmes allso when hee awaked, when it might bee without disturbance of those that lay in the chamber with him. His opinion, and suitable thereunto was the practise of his family, was, that the Lord's day beginnes on Saturday

at sunsett. Hee was a frequent preacher; hee was the first that in a constant course sett vp sermons on the Lord's day in the afternoone, or on Munday morning: his preaching was plaine, yet profitable to the conversion and edification of many soules, and the reformation of the towne from seuerall abuses, as prophanation of the sabbath: hee seldome varied the words of his prayer before sermon, and as seldome the method of his preaching, which after explication of his text was, doctrine, prooffe of it by scripture by reason, answering one or more objections, and then the vses:—

1. Of information.
2. Of confutation of popery in this or that.
3. Reprehension.
4. Examination.
5. Exhortation.

And lastly, consolation. His credit and esteeme amongst the people hereabouts, was such, that ipse dixit was sufficient; this is Mr. Bourne's judgement. Hee labored much, and succeeded well in it, to procure ministers to euery chappell in the parish; few

ministers were receiued, but such as were approoued by him, Mr. Gee, Mr. Paget, Mr. Rathband, and the like, which often mett in a kind of consultatiue classis; hee was a prudent manager of his worldly affaires, of a comely and reuerend countenance, quick in speech and pace. Hee was buried with much honor, and two sermons at his funerall, in which the substance of all these things were spoken by the ministers, Mr. Thomas Johnson, then of Illingbrooke, and since rector of Stopford, and Mr. Alexander Horrockes, pastor of the church of God, at Deane.

Anno 1605. The Lord visited the towne, as forty yeares before and forty yeares after, with a sore pestilence; there died about one thousand persons, amongst which was Mr. Kirke, chaplaine of the colledge, and his wife and foure children. All the time of the sicknesse, Mr. Burne preached—in the towne so long as hee

durst, by reason of the vnrulnesse of infected persons, and want of government, and then hee went and preached in a feeld, neere to Shooters brooke, the townespeople being on one syde him, and the countrey people on another.

Now allso 'liued in good esteeme, Thomas Cogan, High Master of the Free Schoole, Professor of Physicke, and the author of the booke calculated for the meridian of Lancashire, especially of Manchester, called the Hauen of Health. And Walter Balcanquel, B.D. was made fellow; hee was since Doctor of Divinity, Deane of Rochester, and one of the foure English Divines that were sent to the synod of Dort.

After the death of Dr. Dee, the sayd William Bourne being as was sayd, an approoued divine, and having allso married a kinswoman of the Cecylls, Lords Burgley

was in a faire likelyhood of being warden, and had a grant for it, but hee was hindred, partly by his nonconformity, (onely a lease of tythes for three lives of about thirty pounds per annum was given him), and partly by the potency of some Scottish lords at court, which got the wardenship for Richard Murrey, D.D., who was likewise Parson of Stockport, Deane of St. Buriens, in Cornewall, and had some civill honors descending to him by inheritance from his Scottish ancestors—one of honorable descent, competently learned, zealous for the dignity of his place as warden, but not laudable otherwayes. Hee seldome preached—onely twice in Manchester—once in Gen. i. 1.; In the beginning, &c. Another time in Rev. xxii. 20.; Come Lord Jesus, &c. So it was sayd that hee in preaching begunne and ended the bible, nor was hee verry skillfull in it. Preaching once before King James vppon Rom. i. 16.; I am not ashamed of the gospell of

Christ. When hee came to kisse the King's hand, his Majesty sayd, Thou art not ashamed of the gospell of Christ, but by —, the gospell of Christ may bee ashamed of thee ! Hee was a greate Pluralist, and yet was a mighty hunter of other Ecclesiasticall dignities and benefices. Hee was very icalous of being poysoned by his servants, if they were discontented at him : hee make them tast before hee would eate or drinke. When hee was abroad, hee liued very obscurely, lodging rarely in the best innes, or two journeyes together in the same inne ; but, at Manchester hee liued in greater state, accounted himselfe (as indeed by his place hee was) the best man in the parish. Hee required the fellowes, chaplaines, singing men, choristers to goe before him to church, and some gentlemen followed after : hee demaunded his seate from the Bishop of Chester when hee was sett in it, saying, My Lord, that seate belongs to the warden ; and because

hee would not sitt below the bishop, hee remooved in to the body of the church, and in the afternoone hee came timely enough to take his owne seate, and so the bishop was forced to seeke another seate. In his time the Quire part of the church grew very ruinous, the revennues of the Colledge were leased out by his meanes. Hee purposely abstained from taking the oath mencioned in the Queene's letters patents, concerning his not receiuing of the Colledge revenues, saue for the dayes in which hee did resyde. The fellowships and other places were either not furnished with men, or the men with meanes, herevppon many and grievous complaints were made by the parishioners against him to King Charles, who comitted the whole matter to William, Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Lord Coventry, of Alsborough, Lord Keeper of the Greate Seale; Henry, Earle of Manchester, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seale, that they might enquire further into the matter. Afterward

hee comitted it to the examination of Commissioners, in causes ecclesiasticall, which after mature deliberation and examination, proceeding in due forme of law, and having summoned the sayd Richard Murrey, personally to answer for himselfe, did not onely remoone the sayd warden from his place, but pronounced him to have bin no warden from the first, and that the colledge had either a weake foundation or none at all.

Anno 1617, was the faire and large galery in the church built, which wee comonly call the Loft, at the charges of some private men, especially of Humfrey Booth, of Salford, Gentleman; and the yeare after, seates were leased out to Sir Edmund Trafford, Knight; Humfrey Dauenport, of Salford, Esq.; Oswald Mosley, of the Ancoates, Esq., and others, that were benefactors during the terme of their naturall liues respectively.

Anno 1616, was an extraordinary greate floud, called from the day Lambard's flood, in which the waters suddenly rose — yards plumme aboue the ordinary course, that men stood vppon Salford-bridge, and laded vp water with a litle piggin. It is an easy matter with God to drowne a towne, yea, a world.

Edward Ridlestone, borne in Manchester, was vice principall of Brasen-nose Colledge; a very pious man, much honored by the whole vniuersity, whose preaching was with such life and power, and in such evidences and demonstration of the spirit, that his hearers were ordinarily struck with feare and reverence, if not with terror. To whom I will ioin another neighbor, John Smith, M.A., President, or Vice-Master of Magdalen Colledge, in Cambridge, and once Senior Proctor of the University: a provident man, and a prudent gouernor of the colledge—a lover of his

countrymen, a bountifull benefactor to the colledge — founding new fellowships and schollerships ; and shortly after his death, John Haworth, B.D., a Manchester man allso, succeeded him, one eminently learned, and to whom the writer hereof (once his pupill) is much indebted.

Those within the parish of Manchester, which were honored with the title of High-Sheriffe of the county by King James, were, Edmund Trafford, Knight ; Rowland Mosely, Esq. ; Edmund Trafford, Esq. ; Edward Holland, Esq.

Manchester gaue honor to, and received honor from, Henry Mountayne, who being before Baron Kimbolton and Viscount Maundevile, and Lord President of His Majesties Privy Council, was created Earle of Manchester, Feb. 7, 1625 : hee was afterward Lord Privy Seale.

Anno 1631. The Lord sent his destroying angell into an inne in Manchester, on which died Richard Meriot and his wife; the master and dame of the house, and all that were in it, or went into it, for certaine weekes together, till, at the last, they burned or buried all the goods in the house; and yet, God in midst of judgement did remember mercy, for no person else was that yeare touched with the infection.

About this time, there was a difference in opinion betweene Mr. William Bourne and Mr. Richard Johnson, two Fellowes of the Colledge, about the Nature of Sin: whether it bee meere privative, or haue any positivenesse in it. Mr. Burne maintained the later, and Mr. Johnson the former, which was so publikely taken notice of, that a popish priest tooke vppon him to determine the controuersy in writing; and to inveigh against them both, and all Protestants, because of their divisions;

whereas this very controuersy was first hatched among the Papists, and it and others of farre greater importance are still amongst them. The priest's writing was examined by R. H——.

Anno 1632. Daniel Baker, M.A. Rector of Assheton, on Mercy-banke, and Fellow of the Colledge,, having, on Good Friday (as it is called) administered the Lord's Supper, and being, as it is feared, somewhat overcharged with drinke, in Salford, was found dead in the morning in the water vnder Salford-bridge: whether hee fell downe of himselfe, being a tall man, and the battlements then but low, or whether hee was cast downe and put ouer the bridge, it is not certainly knowne to this day. This death of his, as allso Dr. Butts, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, hanging himselfe on Easter day after, and some other ministers and eminent professors coming that yeare to an untimely end,

as allso the above-mentioned difference betweene the ministers, seemed to the Papists, especially to those that were then newly revoulted to them, as Sir Cecyl Trafford, of Trafford, Knight, and Francis Downes, of Worldley, Esq., and others—signal evidences of God's anger and wrath, and presages of the ruine of the reformed religion.

Anno 1633. On New-Yeare's-Day, the Mosse being of a greate breadth, and foure or five yards deepe, rose up out of his place, and trauelled towards the house of James Knowles, and environed it about, carried a large stone trough before it, and boar downe trees that stood in the way, but being afterward somewhat broken with a row of trees before the sayd James Knowles' house, it filled the brookes and riuers, slew the fish, blackend the water, made some fruitful land barren.

Anno 1634. Humfrey Booth, of Salford, laid the foundation of Trinity chappell, in Salford, and of his owne cost. (save that about two hundred pounds was giuen by seuerall persons :—Sir Alexander Radcliffe, of Oardsall, twenty pounds ; Henry Wigley, twenty pounds ; Robert Pendleton, twenty or forty pounds ; Charles Halloworth, ten pounds ; John Hartley, twelve pounds ; John Gaskell, five pounds ; George Scholes, ten pounds ; Ralph Bayley, five pounds ; and others lesser summes ;) did finish it, and endow it with twenty pounds lands per annum : the sayd Humfrey Booth, being, by God's blessing on his trading, made rich, gaue allso to the poore of Salford, the first lands that he bought to the value of twenty pounds per annum, and payd it duely all his life time. Hee being in greate weakenesse, earnestly desired that hee might liue to see the chappell finished, which hee did, but immediately after the solemne dedication of it, by the

Bishop of Chester; hee more apparently weakened, then hee earnestly begged that he might partake of the Lord's supper there, and then hee would not wish to liue longer. It pleased God to revive him in such a measure, as that hee was able to goe to the chappel constantly till hee was partaker of the supper (which could not bee done of some moneths after the consecration,) in the chappell, and was neuer able to goe forth after, nor scarce to get home. Hee was a man just in his trading, generous in entertainment of any gentlemen of quality that came to the towne, though meere strangers to him, bountifull to the church and poore, faithfull to his friend, and we hope, God gaue him both repentance for, and remission of his sinns, in the blood of Jesus. King Charles, in the eleventh yeare of his reigne, refounded the Colledge by the name of Christ's Colledge, in Manchester, and appointed Richard Heyrick, warden; William Bourne, Samuel

Bordman, Richard Johnson, and Peter Shaw, fellowes. In this foundation (to omitt lesser alterations) the warden's power is lesse then formerly, and the power of the fellowes greater, the priuiledges of the tenants as well as the power of the colledge straitned, in that leases could bee made onely for twenty-one yeares, not for three liues as formerly. This kindled a sparke, which, afterward, with blowing, became a greate flame, and was a meanes to blow vp the colledge. But, in the interim, the warden and fellowes denyed themselves, and caused the fines of the tenants (many of whom were then out of lease) to bee bestowed on the rooffe of the Quire, and the two syde Isles, which then were taken downe and built vp againe, battled and pinnacled in a seemely, yea, a stately manner. Anno 1638.

Anno 1639. The Sir Cecyl Trafford, of Trafford, Edmund Assheton, of Chatter-

ton, Esq., and others, out of zeale to his Majesties service, and suspecting that sundry in the towne did much fauor the Scots, did charge the towne of Manchester with more armes then ever before in the memory of man it had bin charged with; which warre being composed, they had their arms in their owne possession.'

The inhabitants and others of the towne were, by his Majesties Deputy Lieutenants, allowed to trayne and exercise themselues in feates of armes.

When his Majesty had left the Parliament, the Warden of Manchester, John Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, Esq., and very many gentlemen and others of the towne and country resorted to Yorke to petition his Majesty to returne to his parliament, which petition was crossed, by a suggestion at the court, that that petition was not the petition of the county, but of a party, and

that there would come shortly up another petition.

1642. The siege of the towne by the Earle of Derby.

1642. At Midsummer, the Earle of Derbyes coming into Manchester, and hauing a banquet made him.

1643. The towne was fortified, and strongly garrisoned.

The first Prouincial Assembly was at Preston, November 14, 1648. Mr. Hyel was moderator; Mr. Gee, scribe, as hee hath since continued.

The second at Preston; Mr. Herle, moderator.

The county Lancaster was, by authority of Parliament, made a Prouince, and

divided into nine classes. The first was called Manchester classis; the second, Boultons.

Diuers ministers and others named for Tryers—as Richard Heyrick, John Angier, Richard Hollinworth, John Harrison, &c.; Robert Hyde, Robert Assheton, Thomas Strangeways, Esq. Enquire of Mr. Heyrick.

In July 1648. There was a sudden and terrible raine on the Lord's day, which in twoo houres space filled the sellers in the Market-place, Hanging-ditch, and there channells ran downe the streetes like greate riuers, in some places able to beare a large vessell.

Hamilton's coming in.

1649. The Independents sett vp a meeting in the Colledge, November 5th.

The Chapterhouse door and the Colledge chest were broke open, and the Colledge deedes were seised on by some souldiers, and sent vp to London.

Feb. 26, 1649. There was seene by hundreds of people in the Market-place and Church-yard, three parcelii, about ten of the clock before noone, which vanished away one after another, so that at eleuen of the clocke none were to bee seene. I saw two of them myselfe.

1650. The ministers and others in the towne and parish being assembled to fast and pray, for preuenting of a new warre : the towne and country being generally non-engagers were disarmed by the gouernor of Liuerpoole.

In Blakeley, neere Manchester, in one John Pendleton's ground, as one was reaping, the corne being cut, seemed to

bleede ; drops fell out of it like to bloud : multitudes of people went to see it, and the strawes thereof, though of a kindly colour without, were within reddish, and as it were, bloody.

1651. The disturbance by Mr. Flood.  
(See the Diurnall).

The King of Scots passing through this county.

The Earle of Derbyes routing at Wigan, by Col. Lilburne.

Captain Bexwicke pulling in pieces the Proclamation against C. S——t as it was in proclayming.

1652. The towne dismantelled—the walls throwne downe—the gates sould or carried away.

Sept. 11, 1656. Mr. Richard Heyrick was prisoner at London; and Mr. Herle, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Angier, Mr. Hollinworth, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Gee, Mr. Latham, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Meeke.

BARLOW, de BARLOW, Esq.

BIRCH, de BIRCHES, Esq.

BAGULEY, of BROUGHTON.

SA. BIRCH, of ARDWICK.

BECK, of MANCHESTER.

ROBERT BOOTHE, de SALFORD, Esq.

BYROM, de SALFORD, Gent.

THOMAS CHEETHAM, de NUTHURST, Esq.

HUMFREY CHETHAM, de CLAYTON, Esq.,  
Founder of the Hospital.

JOHN HARTLEY, de STRANGWAYES, Esq.

HOUGH, of MOSTON, Gent.

HAWARTH, of MANCHESTER, Esq.

HOLLAND, de DENTON, Esq.

WILLIAM HULME, of MANCHESTER, Gent.

HYDE, de DENTON, Esq.

HOLBROOKE, of MANCHESTER.

JENKINSON, of NUTHURST, Gent.

GILLIAM, of NEWTON.

JOHN LIGHTBOUNE, of SALFORD, Esq.

EDWARD MOSELEY, de HOUGH, Baronet,  
Lord of Manchester.

NICOLAS MOSELEY, de ANCOATES, Esq.

MOSELEY, de COLYHURST, Gent.

EDWARD PENDLETON, of MANCHESTER,  
Gent.

ADAM PILKINGTON, of SALFORD, Gent.

PRESTWICH, de HULME, Esq.

ALEXANDER RADCLIFFE, of RADCLIFFE,  
Knight of the Bath.

RICHARD RACLIFEE, of MANCHESTER,  
Esq.

SHACKLOCK, of MOSTON, Gent.

STRANGWAYES, of GORTON, Esq.

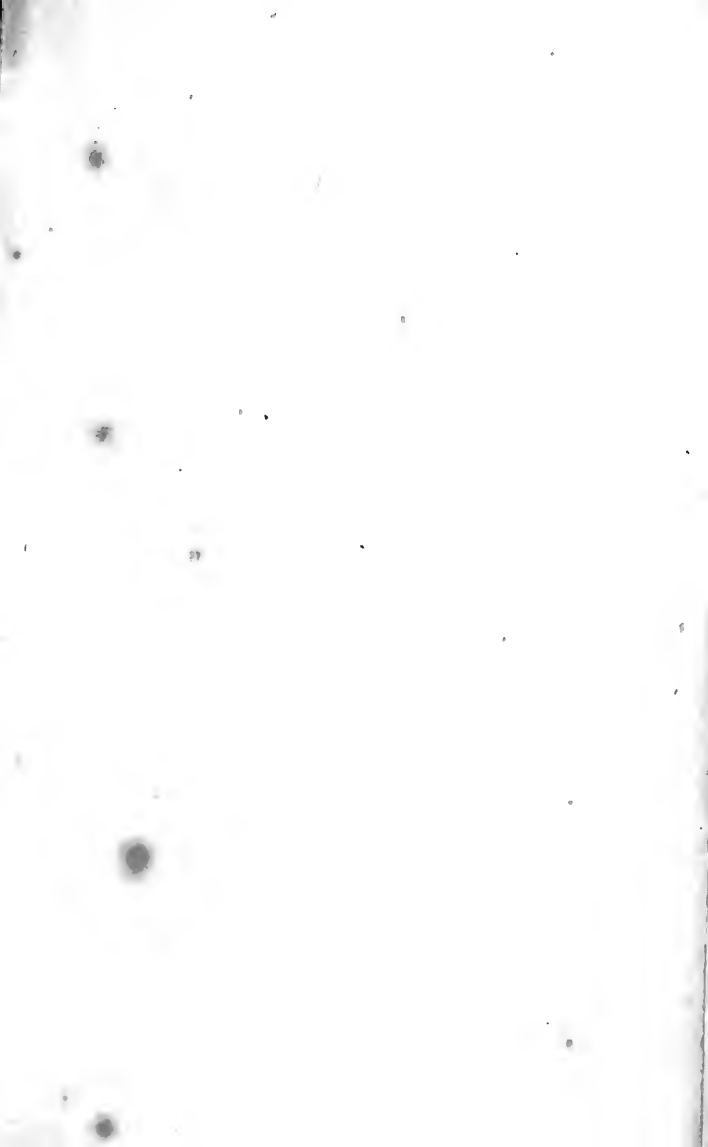
SYDDAL, of SLADE, Gent.

STANLEY, of BROUGHTON, Esq.

CECYLL TRAFFORD, of TRAFFORD, Knt.

WORSLEY, of RUSHULME.

In this abrupt manner ends the Original MS., the author evidently leaving it unfinished ; and, as he died within two months from the last date given in the MS., it is certain he had little opportunity of making a more finished conclusion.



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